CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1858.

Grain Storage in Chicago.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I sent you an article which you published in your issue of the 16th inst. headed "Grain Inspection." Since then I have noticed that there has been a good deal of excitement and fluttering among a portion of the dealers in Grain, in consequence of the expected nature of the report to be made by the Investigating Committee of the Board of Trade, of which I then spoke. It seems that it was known that the report *would* show that great irregularities had been practiced in handling grain in some of the store-houses, hence some persons (that their friends would not believe it of,) tried to manufacture undeserved sympathy for the accused parties. Some of these persons had perhaps been the favored customers at those houses that needed sympathy; others had, or fancied they had some interest adverse to exposure *just now*. And among them they made noise enough to frighten one or two of my friends who are members of the Board of Trade, to that extent that they really feared the report might be voted down. But not so it seems. You have it published in your paper of Tuesday, and although the Committee have evidently been as lenient as they could in the report, still it is probably the most valuable paper that ever emanated from the Board of Trade. It is humiliating too, to us all, to know that such a state of things has existed as that report shows; but it is encouraging that it is likely to be put a stop to, now that it is exposed.

The last few lines of the report says that the Committee "have reason to think a further and "more thorough investigation would develop "further *improprieties* which have not been "brought directly before them." We can not see that every thing shall be done in a minute, but it is to be regretted that the whole has not been exposed. The figures annexed to the report showing the quantity of each kind of grain received and shipped from August 1st to November 15th, would indicate that the whole truth was not yet out. However, what has come to light it may be will cure the evil.

I am informed that during the excitement attendant upon this investigation, grain sold for more in some of the store-houses than in others. This of course might be expected as the facts became known; but how to account for store-house men themselves all at once becoming large purchasers of grain at large prices just at the close of navigation is not so easy. Several persons have said to me that they were probably "short"; this I understand to mean that grain that they had receipted for, or held for account of other persons than themselves as a secured trust, had unaccountably disappeared, or been sold, shipped or loaned without the knowledge of the rightful owners. Now if this is so, it is not time that it should be so no more! Perhaps this may be one of the "improprieties" that the Committee referred to as not having "been brought directly before them." If the following law is now in force, and I am told it is, I think it would be beneficial to publish it:

AN ACT relating to Warehousemen, Wharfingers, and other Persons, and to Prevent Fraud—Approved January 22th, 1851. Laws of 1851, Page 8.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that no Warehouseman, Wharfinger or other person shall issue any receipt or other evidence of property, or any warehouse receipt for any grain, flour, or other produce or commodity to any person or persons, or to his order or assigns, unless such produce or commodity shall have been "bona-fide" received into such house, or shall be in such warehouse or other place, and shall be in store and under his control at the time of issuing such receipt.

SEC. 2. That no warehouseman, or wharfinger or other person shall issue any receipt or other evidence of such goods, wares, merchandise, grain or other produce or commodity shall be in store and under his control at the time of issuing such receipt.

SEC. 3. That no warehouseman, wharfinger or other person shall issue any second receipt for any grain, flour, or other produce or commodity which shall be in store and under his control at the time of issuing such receipt, unless such receipt shall have been given as aforesaid, or any part thereof, shall be outstanding and unexpended.

SEC. 4. That no warehouseman, wharfinger or other person shall sell or encumber, ship, transfer or in any manner remove beyond his immediate control any goods, wares, merchandise, grain or other produce or commodity, for which a receipt shall have been given as aforesaid without the written assent of the person or persons holding such receipt.

SEC. 5. Any warehouseman, wharfinger or other person who shall violate any of the foregoing provisions of this act, shall be deemed a cheat and subject to indictment, and on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the Penitentiary of this State for a term not exceeding five years, and all and every person aggrieved by the violation of any of the provisions of this act may have and maintain an action on the case against the person or persons violating any of the foregoing provisions of this act to recover all damages, immediate or consequential, which he may have sustained by reason of any such violation as aforesaid before any court of competent jurisdiction, whenever such offender shall have been convicted as a cheat under this act or not.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

There can be but one principle upon which the grain business of this city can be done; common honesty must be an important ingredient in that principle. I don't believe that of late honesty has occupied all the room it is entitled to in the calculations for business made by some of our grain men. I again ask you to help to right this crying evil. If you will not, give me room in your columns for thorough exposure, and I will do it. A.

Our Irish Catholics.

Editors Press and Tribune:

At the peril of rendering myself obnoxious to the opposition—possibly to the reproach—of some of our ever zealous Protestants, I venture to assume the responsibility of a feeble advocacy of the rights and claims of the above-named numerous and interesting class of our residents and citizens. I have long been familiar with and interested in this class of persons elsewhere, and for a considerable time here; and although I can hardly claim to be a good Catholic myself, I shall risk the odium of pleading in their behalf for that which they and the Most Reverend Archbishop of New York claim as their legitimate and inherent right.

They are, at this moment in particular, deserving of our special consideration. During the past season, as usual, a multitude of them have been engaged on the public and private improvements that have been going on in our rapidly growing city—they have just helped us through an important election, showing their patriotism by voting to the full extent of their legal abilities; and now, as we are entering the and will insist upon the justice and expediency of restoring to the Catholic Church what he claims for her, namely, the right of taking care of her own paupers. I will here give but brief extracts and brief comments:

"The building of cathedrals and churches was in all ages intimately connected with and conducive to the support of the poor, until the period when the first predecessors of those who accuse you [i.e. the first English Protestants] actually spoiled and robbed, so far as human agency could accomplish it, the plan of Christ for the protection of the poor. The first lady in Christendom that ever witnessed what we now call pauperism, was Queen Elizabeth—that her father was the robber of the poor in suppressing churches, monasteries, and cathedrals in Catholic England. Except as used in the Gospel, *semi pauperes*, the word pauper was unknown in the modern language of Christendom until the period just referred to. The law of charity in the Gospel, as prescribed by our Lord, had become inefficient and obsolete; and it was requisite to invoke the same human legislation which is divinely instituted for the punishment of crime and the protection of society, in order to make Christians (oh what a Pharisee!) love each other, or at least to pay something into the public treasury to prevent men from dying of starvation. It has imposed a triple expenditure upon the rich, from *one third* of which the poor, according to the old Catholic system, would have been well provided for, without the necessity of inflicting upon them the stigma of social degradation. Finally, if they (the Protestants) were guided by the large, and may I not say the divine instinct, of the Catholic religion, they would consider the poor of future generations as well as of the present. And in that view they would regard with certainty the erection of this cathedral as a head fountain, which will send out its living waters of faith and charity on all sides, and as a great nursery for cultivating the principles of charity among the generations that are to succeed us."

The cathedral in question is intended to cost over a million dollars. I understand that the one in process of erection in this city is to cost only three hundred thousand. I am told that there are ten Catholic Churches in this city—five very costly and splendid ones. The Bishop lives in a sumptuous marble palace. So we may congratulate our Catholic brethren that the wastes and ruins of old Henry VIII. are quite restored in this country. Monasteries, nunneries, and mummeries flourish here without molestation. The Catholic Church is rich again. Now, I boldly insist—Protestant opposition to the contrary notwithstanding—that, according to the Most Reverend Archbishop's views and claims we surrender to the Catholic Church the only thing we are withholding from her, which is legitimately hers—her Irish paupers. It is impolitic, intolerant, uncharitable, and unjust to keep the longing children from the breast of the fond and affectionate mother. The Irish are the children of the Catholic Church. Saint Patrick is said to have Christianized them. It is certain that he or somebody Romised them, and made Papists of them. They have a most undoubted right in this free country to enjoy uninterrupted Romanism and Papacy. I would go for the punishment of intolerance and persecution. In their present state of civilization, this form of Christianity (so called) is probably as well or better adapted to them than any other. I even regard any attempt to Protestantize a pure native Catholic Irishman as a folly, if not a sin.

"The cathedral and church are charitable institutions." If the Catholic church is not rich enough—a most absurd and preposterous supposition, and I believe it makes no such pretensions;—but if the Protestant spoliations of old England are not fully restored in this country, then give the utmost which the Most Reversend Archbishop requires, even were the treasury empty, viz., "*one-third*," which is now costs us to support these darling disciples of his and of Saint Patrick; give it into the church treasury, and send them all there for alms and support. I anticipate objections from Protestants, but trust I am prepared to meet them; and I beg room for two or three short articles more on this subject. W. H. HADLEY.

A Boy's Tongue Fastened to a Lamp Post—His Father Cuts It Away.

(From the Louisville (C. N.) Press.)

On Saturday morning a little fellow about eight years old, a son of Mr. Gilleau, bookseller, while playing with some other boys on North street, approached a lamp post and carelessly applied his tongue to its grey-frosted surface, when, in an instant, to the boys own horror and utter astonishment of his playmates, he was held fast by his tongue to the post, suffering very severe pain, and totally unable to help or extricate himself. Of course, the boy could not speak, and could only manifest his feelings by signs with his hands. Various applications of warm tea, steam, etc., were made by some neighbors, who heard the unusual noise made by the other boys, and came to learn what was the matter, but of no avail; such was the action of the cold iron, that the hold was even getting fast. After about ten minutes had elapsed, the boy's father heard of the affair, and hastening to his relief, he took a knife and was obliged to cut the tongue loose, leaving the skin still fast to the post, and causing the blood to flow very profusely. Immediately on his release, the poor little fellow became insensible, and was taken home.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CHESS MATCH.—The first game of the telegraphic chess match between the New York and Philadelphia chess clubs has been continued, as follows:

RED—N. Y.	WHITE—PHIL'A.
21...K to K Bl	21...P to Q R 4
22...K to Q 2	22...P to Q R 5 (ch)
23...K to K 3	23...K to Q B
24...P to Q R 4	24...P to K 5
25...P to K Kt 4	25...P takes P (compass)
26...P takes P	26...P to K 6
27...K to K Kt 2	27...K to Q 4
28...K to Q B 3	28...P to Q B 4
29...P takes P (ch)	29...K takes P
30...Kto Kt 7	30...K to Q Kt 6
31...K to B 7 (ch)	31...K to K Kt 5
32...K takes P	32...K takes P
33...P to K Kt 4	33...K to Q Kt 7 (ch)
34...K to B sq	34...P takes P
35...K to Q Kt sq	35...K to Q Kt sq

It is thought that the Philadelphians will win this game.

THE CITY.

ANDREWS.—Andrews, under the Revere House, has the latest and freshest in the news line.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The Recorder's Court opens its December term on the first Monday in the month, a week from to-day with the prospect of a heavy criminal docket.

☞ It is needless to remind our readers that after Wednesday, Dec. 1st, that on all water bills unpaid after that date, will be charged their per cent additional.

LARCENY OF BRANDY.—Officer Whitman of Detroit arrested in this city a day or two since a man named William Nisel for the larceny of a keg of brandy, valued at $100, from the Michigan Central Railroad freight house at Detroit.

LAYS PAPERS.—Messrs. Norris & Hyde, 100 Dearborn street, have a beautiful and attractive variety of American and English Almanacs for 1859; also late weeklies and dailies, and all the Magazines for December.

MRS. MOZART'S FAREWELL.—The noble complimentary and farewell benefit tendered Mrs. Mozart on her leaving this city, which is down on the bill for Thursday evening next, promises to be of the most notable character in all points of excellence.

BROKE JAIL.—A few weeks since, John Berlin was arrested in this city for the larceny of a pair of horses at Naperville, Dupage County. He has since been confined in jail in that place, but on Tuesday night last made his escape by breaking jail.

OVERBOARD.—On Tuesday night last a man named Daniel Morrison, who had shipped from this port on the schooner Matt Root, was knocked overboard by the fore-boom of that vessel, then at Grand Traverse Bay and lost. It is not known where belonged.

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals at the Briggs House last evening we notice Hon. N. B. Baker, ex-Governor of New Hampshire; Hon. G. M. Granger, Ohio; Milo Smith, Superintendent of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad; Lord Radstock, England; Miss Eloise Bridges, the celebrated dramatic reader.

WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—Every young man in the city should be educated in penmanship and accounts and we would say to one and all who are not thus educated go at once and join the classes now in session both day and evening at Bryant and Stratton's College, where you will find the Principals, together with their able teachers, Messrs. Spencer and Rockwell, who will give you an education that will be a good capital through life.

MANY A SLIP 'TWIXT CUP AND LIP.—An Officer from Galesburgh, in this State, arrested a few days since at Detroit, a man named John Johnson, charged with having produced death by an attempt to procure an abortion at the former place. Officer and prisoner took a bed at the Western Hotel. When the former awoke his bedfellow had been gone some hours. The officer after pondering duly the mutability of human affairs, started for Galesburgh alone.

EVENINGS AT HOME.—How many endearing associations cluster around the memory of evenings at home. Father, mother, brothers, sisters, all around the fireside, the older members contributing their experience and their counsels to fit the younger members to buffet the storms and endure the trials of life. And yet in the home circle there must be something beside stern counsel and hoary wisdom. Parents sadly mistake, who do not provide suitable recreation and proper amusements for their children. Without it the youthful mind loses its elasticity, or what is too often the case seeks excitement in the dens of infamy and vice. Let parents therefore make home the happiest place on earth by providing for their sons and daughters suitable amusements as well as sound moral and intellectual instruction, if they expect from them the highest social development.

This paragraph is suggested by witnessing a very beautiful series of tableaux at the house of a friend on Thanksgiving evening. The whole thing was conceived with great judgement and carried out with excellent taste. Quite a number of very intelligent gentlemen from a distance who happened to be in the city, as well as a select company of ladies and gentleman, greatly enjoyed the entertainment.

For the benefit of our young readers we present the following programme of the entertainment:

TABLEAUX—PART 1ST.

1. The Fortune Teller.
2. Othello Relating his History.
3. Scene from Romeo and Juliet.
4. The Casket of Jewels.

PART 2d.

1. Scene from Macbeth.
2. The First Friend.
3. Scene from Hamlet.
4. The Bridal.

PART 3d.

1. Scene from Othello.
2. Scene from Lucretia Borgia.
3. Scene from King Lear.
4. The Mother's Advice.
5. Italians Listening to the Vesper Bells.

THE COURT HOUSE.—The finishing touches to the Court House enlargement are being rapidly made. The Council Chamber is completed and handsomely carpeted. The Court of Common Pleas will occupy the Chief Room on the third floor at the east end of the building, and it is being fitted up in excellent style.

The Recorder's Court and the Circuit Court are to occupy respectively the west and east ends of the second story, and from each, as from the upper Court Room, opens off its Jury Rooms, Judge's Chamber, etc. From the Common Pleas opens off the Chicago Law Library, which also has two entrances from the outer hall. The Library is now being fitted up with shelves, cases, etc.

The County Surveyor, City Surveyor and City Superintendent occupy commodious offices on the third floor. The Mayor, Coroner, Collectors, etc., are equally well accommodated on the second, and on the first the apartments remain as before, with the exception that the City Clerk occupies the former Mayor's office, giving the old City Clerk's office and its appurtenances to City Comptroller Ward.

The building has been handsomely painted throughout, and is warmed by steam. In this latter respect, we believe some one has blundered in giving the steam pipes throughout the building a thick coat of paint. This would do well enough for summer fashions, as it looks pretty; but from the heated surface as painted is constantly emitted a sickening and unpleasant, and doubtless unhealthy odor. The heat will not be sufficient to destroy the paint and thus gradually diminish the evil, which will most likely be a permanent one for some winters to come.

As a whole, the enlargement project has disappointed every one, in being a success and giving us a structure creditable to both city and county and a striking and prominent ornament to our city.

BILL & SLOAN'S COLLEGE.—Ladies and gentlemen are rapidly filling up the evening classes at Bell & Sloan's Commercial College. Thirty-four ladies, both married and single, have already recorded their names, besides several who attend daily and are taking a thorough collegiate course. The ladies are delighted with their progress in learning that beautiful hand which Kidder knows so well how to teach. Only $5 per month is charged, and the lady may attend day or evening. The gentlemen who attend the classes are highly pleased with the "geometrical system" of penmanship, taught, and consider it better adapted to rapid business writing than any other, with which they are familiar. We understand the charge for gentlemen is only $5 per month, or ten dollars per year.

WINTER RAILROAD ARRANGEMENT.—The following changes in time tables go into operation to-day as follows:

G. & C. U. R. R.—Trains will leave at 8:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. for Dunleith and Janesville. For Fulton, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. For Geneva, DeKalb, Elgin, and Richmond, at 3:20 P. M.

Illinois Central R. R.—For St. Louis and Cairo, at 11 A. M. (Sundays excepted) and 11:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted.) For Kankakee, at 5:20 P. M.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.—The express train leaves on and after Monday, Nov. 29th, at 7:30 A. M., and the accommodation train at 6:10 P. M.

Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac R.R.—Trains leave at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH.—In another column will be found the card of Oscar Faulhaber, an accomplished and highly competent instructor in Modern Languages, in which capacity he is connected with the corps of the Chicago High School. At his room, No. 13 Pomeroy's Block, corner of South Water and Clark street, he may be consulted by those who wish private instruction in the French and German Languages. We commend him to all who would avail themselves of the advantages a connection with Mr. Faulhaber in the above respect will certainly confer.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The Westminster Church, which remained closed for several months after the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Eddy, has been most fortunate in securing the services of the Rev. W. H. Spencer, formerly of Utica, N. Y., and now holds its regular services every Sabbath morning and evening in the Chapel, which is situated at the corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets. Mr. Spencer is one of the most eloquent and accomplished divines in the West, and is already attracting large numbers of young men of the city to his congregation.

THE PANTAKES AND THE THIEV.—Much more than the ordinary amount of petty thieving is now going on, and the thieves in most instances derive their greatest encouragement to such practice from the readiness with which their booty can be converted into cash. On Friday night a man named S. Walker, who keeps a junk shop on Jackson street, between Market and Franklin, was held to bail in the sum of $500, for receiving a quantity of iron stolen from J. Jordan & Walcott. The thief, James Brooks, a lad, was also arrested and sent to the Reform School.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.—E. L. O'Harra, druggist, at No. 80 West Randolph street, sends us the figures for the past week as follows:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday	39	40	36
Monday	37	39½	37
Tuesday	29	32	27
Wednesday	24	36	38
Thursday	33	37	33
Friday	34	37	33
Saturday	35	38	38

CITY MORTALITY FOR NOVEMBER.—The mortality for the past month in the different divisions of the city was as follows:

South Division	24
North Division	32
West Division	41
Total	102

The mortality for November 1857 was 143; for the same month in 1856, 129.

☞ All who need any description of Parlor or Chamber furniture should examine to-day the splendid stock of rich furniture which will be sold to-morrow at auction at the store of Mr. John West, 197 Lake street. Catalogues can be had at his warerooms.

POLICE MATTERS.—At Armory Hall on Saturday matters were of the dullest description. Either the policemen had no mad boots, or there was nothing doing outside, which is very likely. Both if you please. The docket of drunk and disorderly was light.

CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL DOCKET.—In the Circuit Court Judge Manierre will occupy the month of January with the important criminal docket.

McNALLY & Co.—McNally & Co., Theatre Building, Dearborn street, have late New York and Boston dailies; also the illustrated weeklies, late Magazines, etc.

A FIXED FACT.—We are indebted to the American Express Company for California papers, received by the Overland Mail Route.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire on Saturday evening was caused by the burning of a small building on North Halsted street.

THE CHICAGO, FORT WAYNE AND PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.—In a few days the Fort Wayne road, between Pittsburgh and Chicago, will be opened for through traffic. It will open not only a new route between the seaboard and Lake Michigan, but also between Cleveland and Chicago via Crestline, and Cincinnati and Chicago via Lima. Henceforth the company will run upon its own track, independent of all other roads. The distance over it via Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, will be less from Chicago to New York than by any other route, and there will be but one change of cars between Chicago and Philadelphia, and but two between Chicago and New York. A train will be put upon the road which will run from Cleveland to Chicago via Crestline without change of cars—the distance being no farther between these points via Toledo. A train will also be run between Chicago and Cincinnati via Lima and Dayton, which will afford a desirable route between these points. The distance from Chicago to Pittsburgh is 465 miles, from Chicago to Cincinnati 326 miles, from Chicago to Cleveland 355 miles, and from Chicago to Toledo 241 miles. This road being under the same management as the Pennsylvania, is now the longest route of uninterrupted railway in the country—being eight hundred and twenty-four miles. The freight between Philadelphia and Chicago will be about four dollars per ton less than the freight from Boston to that point. Baltimore, by the Northern Central Railroad, connecting at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania Central, has all the advantages of this complete line of railroad to Chicago.

T. Hawkins Du Puy, the President *pro tem.*, has been in this city for several days, making the necessary arrangements for this end of the route, and the trains of this road will run into the city by the first of December. The company will lay down a temporary track in Canal street, to be used until the grounds are purchased for the Union depot. The officers and all hands are hard at work, getting things ready for the formal opening of the vast line of railroad, the longest under one control in the Republic.—*Times.*

LOCAL AND SILVER WARE.

JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE—Just received by George W. Stevens & Co., corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, the handsomest and best assortment of Jewelry, Silver Ware, Diamonds, Watches, fancy and other articles too numerous to mention, ever brought to the West. Messrs. Stevens & Co., have achieved an enviable reputation and seem determined to maintain their position.

☞ Our readers will do well to call on the old and well tried establishment of Cook & McLain and have their last winter's garments renovated and repaired and made equally as good as new to withstand the chilling blasts of winter.

DR. NICHOLS' LECTURES.—Dr. T. L. Nichols, who so lecture on Monday evening attracted a very large audience, will give a course of three lectures at Metropolitan Hall on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, November 29, 30 and December 1, at half past 7 o'clock, on the History of the Catholic Church: Catholic and Protestant Education; the Christian Family; Secular Objections to Catholicity. These lectures will be free, and a collection taken each evening to defray expenses. nov27-3t

☞ Rubbers selling off cheap to close a consignment, at the Boot Store No. 21 Dearborn st., one door north of Lake street. Men's Rubbers 90 cents per pair; Ladies' Rubbers 70 cents per pair.

Also, Ladies and Misses Gaiter Boots; Boys and Misses Overshoes, and everything in the Rubber line. nov26-1w

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City 100 Sewing Machine. L. COSSELL & CO., 120 Lake st. oct26-1y

☞ See advertisement of Dr. SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator in another column.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 25th, by the Rev. N. H. Schenck, MR. JAMES G. DWEN and MISS NELLIE L. GREENE, at the residence of the bride's father.

GREAT COST NO CLOSE OUT THE CONCERN.

CLOTHING

—AT—

TAFFEN'S, 100 LAKE-ST.

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Having determined to dissolve our co-partnership at the close of the present business season, we bring up the concern, we have marked prices down to PRIME COST. Our present stock having been manufactured by our selves, thereby saving the Jobbers profit, as well as enabling BETTER WORKMANSHIP than can be obtained by purchasing at the last. We offer to dealers an opportunity to replenish their stocks at LOWER PRICES and with far BETTER GOODS than can be found ready-made elsewhere in town at any price.

TAFFEN BROS.,
100 Lake street.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

☞ No Trust—Please don't ask it. no14

DRY GOODS

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112, 114 and 116

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JUST RECEIVED,

400 PACKAGES

FALL GOODS!

IN

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

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REAL ENGLISH

VELVET.....CARPETS.
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THREE PLY.....CARPETS.
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CURTAIN GOODS!

Oil Cloths, Mattresses, &c.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

—FOR—

FALL TRADE.

(FOR CASH ONLY.)

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED AT

The New Stores,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

P. PALMER.

Special Notice:

Protecting Individuals injured by any other firm in the trade, I am prepared to offer DRY GOODS at less Prices than any other House in this city.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Cabinet was in session again to-day till a late hour, engaged upon Mexican affairs.

The Spanish Minister denies that his Government intend a war with Mexico, and Lord Napier and Comte Sartiges express emphatically their disbelief that anything serious will result from the movements in the Gulf.

The Secretary of the Navy has taken the precaution to have all the available vessels in the various Navy yards fitted out with the utmost dispatch.

Conflicting reports have been published concerning the objects of the recent departure of Judge Rose and Ben McCulloch, both of Texas, for Sonora. The truth is, the former has been appointed consul to Guayamas, and the latter accompanies him on business concerning himself, and in no manner connected with this Government.

The balance in the Treasury Monday was $6,060,000. The receipts for the week ending on that day, were $447,000. The amount of drafts paid was $1,175,000, and the amount of drafts issued $1,560,000, a reduction from last week $1,113,000.

Information has reached Washington, in such a form as to place the fact beyond question, that a large number of Mexicans residing in Sonora have entered into a league to revolutionize that State, with a view to its annexation to the United States.

A telegraph dispatch from Mobile states that much excitement still exists in that city, growing out of the refusal to grant a clearance to the Alice Painter.

The Secretary of State has not, as reported, demanded an explanation from the Spanish Minister concerning the object of that government in sending an armed force against Mexico, although a private interview with him was requested by Mr. Cass, or (it is supposed) that subject.

The Financial Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is now nearly completed.

There is no truth in the report circulated throughout the South that Secretary Cobb has accepted the position of Minister to France.

The Cabinet was in extraordinary session to-day on the matters to be presented to Congress on the opening of the session.

A Kansas letter, from an authentic source, mentions that Capt. Montgomery and his associates had been indicted and were trying to evade the process of law.

The Question of a United States Senator and the Slave Trade in the South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 27.—The subject of the selection of a candidate for the seat in the Senate of the United States left vacant by the death of Mr. Evans, is now a prominent question for discussion in our political circles. Ex-Gov. Means is the favorite of all those who desire to agitate in favor of re-opening the African Slave Trade, but R. Burnwell Rhett, or Ex-Gov. Manning, or Gen. McQueen, will most likely be the choice of the Legislature.

Resolutions were introduced into the Senate, to-day, declaring that the Constitution of the United States contains no grant or power to interfere with the commerce of foreign nations; therefore that all acts of Congress purporting to prohibit the Slave Trade between foreign countries, unconstitutional, null and void; also that the Act of Congress declaring the Slave Trade piracy, inasmuch as it purports to convert into piracy that which is not so in the national writings, or in the sense of the Constitution, is unconstitutional, null and void.

Senator Mastick made a strong speech in favor of the resolutions, declaring Congress might just as well make the slave trade be called piracy as the trade in slaves, and disputing the right of United States vessels to interfere with the slave trade between foreign nations. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relation, by a vote of 25 to 15, which is considered fatal to them.

The Case of the Slave brig "Echo" in the U. S. Court.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 26.—The U. S. Circuit Court met in this city to-day. Judges Wayne, of Washington, and Magrath, of Charleston, presided. Charges to the jury were delivered by both Judges, strongly impressing upon the jury the duty of impartially discharging their oaths of office, and of unbiased by prejudice or prepossessions, to suffer no personal sentiments or private feelings to deter men from presenting for investigation every case where reasonable evidence of guilt exists.

These charges, it is understood, were designed to meet the efforts which are being made by certain parties to induce the Grand Jury to refuse to bring in a bill against the mate and crew of the slaver brig Echo. Some delay has occurred in this case through the difficulty of getting a full jury together. The probability is that the action of the Grand Jury on this case will be made known on Monday.

South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 27.—The Legislature commenced balloting to-day for U. S. Senator for the full term. Two ballots were taken, but no choice was made. The first ballot, Gov. J. H. Adams received 36 votes, ex-Gov. Manning 24, R. Barnwell Rhett 23, C. L. Lemminger 23, John McQueen 23, and Mr. Chesnut 1, scattering, 9. On the second ballot, C. L. Lemminger received 30, Gov. Adams, 37, R. Barnwell Rhett 24, ex-Gov. Manning 21, and Mr. Chesnut 31. Mr. Rhett is considered as likely to be successful, as he is more acceptable to the conservatives than Gov. Adams.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—George Black and his wife were in-tantly killed on the Hudson River R. R., near Tarrytown, on Thursday evening. They were returning from a prayer meeting, and were walking on the track, when the train came along.

The American Convention, last evening, nominated Hiram U. Haven for Comptroller. Mr. H. is also the Republican nominee.

The Tammany Hall Democrats held a mass ratification meeting last evening, to endorse the nominations of Messrs. Purser and Townsend. Richard B. Connolly presided. There was a very large attendance, and spirited speeches were made by John Kelly, P. C. Field, Swackhamer, and others.

Australian Telegraph Line.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Letters received from England state that the Telegraph Cable for the Australian and Tasmania line is finished, and was to have been shipped from Liverpool on the 19th of Nov. The Hughes printing instrument had been tried on this cable with the most complete success, and is to be exclusively used upon it. The cable is to be laid by Mr. Wm. H. Butcher, a young and talented American, who is well known in connection with the telegraphic enterprises in Australia.

Sailing of the Black Warrior.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The steamship Black Warrior took out to-day $855,000 in specie for New Orleans and Mobile.

Secy Cass has written a reply to a letter from a Jewish Rabbi in Philadelphia touching the abduction of a Jewish boy by the Papal authority at Bologna and asking some expression of condemnation of the part of our Government. Secretary Cass declines to interfere in the matter.

Fire.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA.—The Lehigh Coal Navigation Company's warehouse, in this place, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, together with a large amount of goods and lumber. Loss $5,000.

GOODWIN LARNED & GOODWIN ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS.—Office No. 57 Washington street, adjoining Lawson's Block, Chicago, Illinois.
STEPHEN A. GOODWIN EDW. O. LARNED DAN'L GOODWIN, JR.

IMPORTANT.—BLACK HAWK WAR.—WAR OF 1832.

APPLICATIONS FOR LAND WARRANTS Of Men who Rendezvoused at "Fort Dyer" in Wayne county, Mich., in the Black Hawk War, 1832, have a Military failed excuse for Capt. Jackson's Company.

The only plan, which will make the Warrants is being now arranged, if those Soldiers, their Widows, or Minor Children will call at once at Justice Chase's Office, No. 7 Larned street, Detroit, to write. The proposition will pay when examined.

No Time to Lose and No Risk to Claimants.

☞ Applications received (under act of New York, 1855,) during 1858 for pay for OLD THING and continued expense, for the volunteers and drafts of New York or their heirs-at-law, no matter where now residing, in the war of 1812. Superior facilities for obtaining Land Warrants, pensions, &c.

If the Revolutionary Widows who were pensioned under Act of 1836, will write, I can be of further advantage to them. ELISHA CHASE,
Out this out! nov24 1m6t eow

Hope Fire Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Assets.....$175,000.

REFERENCES (BY AUTHORITY) IN CHICAGO.

Reynolds, Ely & Co. Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.
Benedict, Mallory & Parham, Clark & Dater.

T. G. VAN BUREN, Agent,

147 SOUTH WATER-ST.
Up Stairs. Opposite Dole's Building.

100 BARRELS ROSIN.
5,000 gallons Winter Elephant Oil.
20 bags Castor Oil, "E. I."
120 pockets Canary Seed.
75 barrels Alum.
50 bags White Lead.
For Sale BOCKER, IRNIS & CO.,
nov26 59 South Water street.

300 BOXES GRAND BANK COD-FISH by PITKIN & CO.,
oct30 1m 139 South Water st.

150 BOXES BAY OF FUNDY COD-FISH, by PITKIN & CO.,
oct30 1m 139 South Water st.

500 BBLS. HF. BBLS. AND QR. BBLS MACKEREL by PITKIN & CO.,
oct30 1m 139 South Water st.

300 KITS MACKEREL BY PITKIN & CO., 139 South Water st.
oct30 1m

500 BXS. SCALED AND NO. 1 HERRING, just received by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 TCS. NEW RICE FOR SALE BY
oct30 1m REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 HHDS. SUGAR NOW ARRIVING and for sale low by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

COFFEE.—500 BAGS RIO COFFEE just received and offered low by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
oct30 1m

200 POCKETS O. G. JAVA COFFEE, 100 bags prime Laguayra Coffee, for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

New Advertisements.

FOUND.—ON THE 26TH INST. A large Newfoundland Dog, which the owner can have by applying to A. S. CUTLER, at Galen Eastman's Lumber Office, corner Lake and West Water streets, and paying charges. nov29-2t*

LOST—ON FRIDAY, 26TH, A WHITE and Black Setter Dog, answering to the name of "Hunter." Any one returning him to the owner, at 35 South Water street, will be liberally rewarded. nov29 2t-bis

Illinois St. Andrew's Society.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE St. Andrew's Society will take place at the Tremont House on TUESDAY EVENING, 30th, at 5 o'clock.

The members of the Society are requested to meet at the Tremont House at 4 o'clock to receive their new banner, and for the transaction of other business.

W. STEWART, Acting Secretary.

Improve Your Eyesight.

37...CLARK STREET ROOM 2, UP STAIRS...37
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE CELEBRATED RUSSIA ROCK CRYSTAL AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, for long or short-sighted persons, from 12 to 16 years of age, and for weak, sore or inflamed eyes, catarrhal diseases, are for sale at 37 South Clark street, Room No. 2 up stairs. Also all kinds of Optical Instruments and Artificial Eyes kept on hand.

Persons residing at a distance requiring Spectacles, Eye Glasses, etc., can be exactly suited according to their condition of sight, and supplied with them by mail or express, safely and quickly, by sending correct and distinct answers to the following questions:—

1st. State your age, state of health and occupation.
2d. State if glasses are wanted for reading, writing, etc., or for looking at distant objects.
3d. State the exact number of inches you hold a book in reading, with or without glasses, plainly and clearly.

The price of our long red Spectacles and Eye Glasses are as follows: Best Pebble, or Crystal Glasses, in gold frames, $12. Also and $8. Best glasses in silver frames $4. $5 and $6. Best glasses in steel frames $4, $3, $2 and $1.

Enclose money for the above sums with your name, in a registered letter, and the glasses will be sent by return mail at my own risk and cost of me.

J. R. A. E. ROSENBERG.
Practical Optician and Oculist.

MASTER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery.

John E Owsley vs. Lewis Castleman.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a Decretal Order entered in the above suit and cause, I, L. O. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will on the hour ten o'clock of December A. D., 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in Cook County and State aforesaid, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, or, all of the N. 57 acres of a tract of land described as follows, to wit: Commencing in the centre of Madison street, at the north east corner of the east half of the north west quarter of section eighteen (18), in township thirty-nine (39) north of range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, in the county of Cook aforesaid, running thence south forty (40) rods, thence west twenty (20) rods, thence south forty (40) rods, thence east twenty (20) rods, thence south forty (40) rods, thence east twenty (20) rods to the place of beginning.

L. O. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery, Cook county.
Chicago, Nov. 27th, 1858. nov29 bdis 1d

A SUPERIOR NURSE MAY BE FOUND at No. 46 Quincy street

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1860.

General and Special News.—The New York Tribune and Douglas.

The leading democratic papers both of the Buchanan and Douglas stations clearly foreshadow the recommendations in the forthcoming Message, in relation to torn and distracted Mexico. They urge that it is at once the duty and policy of the government to take that Republic under the protection of our flag—to save her from the ambitious designs of European powers—to give peace to her inhabitants, and to practically assert the supremacy of the Monroe Doctrine in all of North America. It is almost certain that these gratuitous recommendations are a sine to the policy of the President; and that the document that he will shortly lay before Congress will contain in detail such reasons for this policy as may be stated, and an outline of the measures, which, in his opinion, are necessary to give it effect. But whatever the course of the President, it is certain that this Mexican question is demanding some practical solution, and that, though it may be overshadowed by the superior importance of Cuba, it cannot much longer be kept out of our every day politics. The demands of the South for new slave-fields cannot be deferred, and, in spite of Governor Hammond and his new-found moderation, Mexico will soon fill the place in the mouths of orators, and the public journals that Kansas lately occupied.

Recent events in our own country justify the belief that a very considerable share of the Republican party—a share made up of men who have heretofore vindictively opposed Slavery extension, and general and special piracy involved in filibustering enterprises—have been converted to the belief, if not to the practices, of Douglas (S. A.), Walker (the grey-eyed), Henningsen, and the precious gang who follow at their heels; and that where, in certain Republican journals, we have had ferocious diatribes upon the piracies which the South has put on foot in Mexico, Cuba and Sonora, we shall now be treated to apologies for, and justifications of, acts that need to make humanity blush.

If any trouble arises from our relations with Mexico; if Mr. Buchanan has the ingenuity to stir up a quarrel with Spain, under cover of which we may seize upon Cuba; or if Walker has got safely to sea, and before his return, a second time as a prisoner of war in a national vessel, makes a descent upon Nicaragua and commits the atrocities which he was guilty of during his last occupation of that country, we may confidently expect the section of the party to which we refer, with the New-York *Tribune* at its head, to make common cause in all the succeeding dangerous questions which must arise, with the filibusters and the slavery propagandists, even at the expense of all former professions of zeal in the Free Soil cause. Why not? In the support given by these men to Mr. Douglas—the head and front of filibustering—in his contest with Mr. Lincoln—a man of peace and a slavery-restrictionist—this question of territorial extension—the only one of great immediate and practical importance—was in debate and made a part of the issue. The candidates agreed in their opposition to the President's Lecompton policy; they differed in regard to Dred Scott and the policy of expansion. The one was a professed Democrat, acknowledging obedience to the mandates of the party; the other was a Republican against whom no fault but his Republicanism was urged. That with a knowledge of all these things, it was thought to be desirable to set Mr. Lincoln aside, to make way for the friend and supporter of Walker, can be explained by no other fact than the one we have assumed—the fact that filibustering has become suddenly popular among those by whom it was so savagely opposed. If they have power to command "Success" in their new line of policy, we are confident that the "Principle" will not distress them. If we are right in assigning reasons for their opposition to LINCOLN, Mr. Douglas is justifying the confidence that they have reposed in him. He is now making a southern tour, and the further South he goes, the more emphatic his filibustering declarations become.

The Difficulty with Paraguay.

Many of our readers have doubtless forgotten the origin of our present dispute with Paraguay. The Washington version of it is this: Paraguay owns the east side of the Paraguay River, but not the west side. The channel on the Paraguay side is prohibited to warvessels; that on the other is free to all. While the United States surveying schooner, Water Witch, was making a survey of the western channel, for the benefit of commerce, she was fired upon without provocation or warning, by the Paraguayans, riddling her sails and killing a sailor. When asked for reparation, the Government of Paraguay refused to make it. The expedition over which so much fuss has been made and which has already cost us so much money, is to compel Paraguay to make suitable apology and restitution.

On the other side the Paraguay version, which we find in the London papers, asserts that "the Water Witch was not in the main river at all, but in a side channel belonging to Paraguay, running, in fact, between the main shore of Paraguay and an Island fortified and owned by the Paraguayans. She was warned, on entering it, but steamed on in defiance of the warning. She was then fired at with blank cartridges, but still steamed on. She was again warned by a shotted gun, the ball, however, being purposely thrown wide of her. To this she replied with a volley of grape and cannister, and it was not till then that she received the volley which killed the sailor."

Such being the disagreement as to the material facts, the case is turned over to the arbitrament of war—unless the weaker power shall succumb, in advance, to the demands of the stronger, knowing resistance to be refusing as well as hopeless.

Des Moines River Improvement—Decision of the Attorney General.

We have from Washington that the Attorney General has given to the Secretary of the Interior a construction of the act of August 5, 1854, granting to the Territory of Iowa certain lands to aid in the improvement of the Des Moines River. He maintains that the grant only embraces lands between the mouth of the River and Kanesville Fort. The question of the extent of the grant has been agitated about ten years. His opinion is in conformity with those expressed by Messrs. Crittenden and Cushing on the same subject, and opposed to the opinions of Secretary Walker and Beverdy Johnson. The State claimed that the grant extended on both sides of the river from its mouth to its source, including millions of acres. The opinion limits it to about one-fourth the amount claimed.

Removal Notice of Government.

The work of government for Kansas was effectually based at Lecompton. Subsequently the legislature at that Territory passed a law over the Governor's veto changing the seat to Minneola, Douglas County. Both, having had the sanction called officially to the subject, has decided that the act of the Legislature in question was the product of the art of government here—by the control that the act of government here—by the control that the act of government here—by the control that the act

Special Notices.

It has been currently reported that in most of the Western cities, the "Town Bell" tolls every day at noon for the benefit of those afflicted with chills & intermittent fevers caused by malaria of the district. Of courses taking quinine is a contagious habit and every one seems anxious to avoid the pernicious drug and instructed to take it in large quantities if he would escape the Fever and Ague. Every house has its medicine chest filled with this dangerous stuff, and as regular as the hour comes around so regular do they pull it down, though it was the richest delicacy of the season, Dr. J. Hostetter, a good Samaritan of Pittsburgh, knowing the dreadful effects of quinine upon the human system, when taken with so much indiscretion, has prepared a compound which has in all cases in which it has been tried, proved a speedy cure for Fever and Ague, and all other diseases caused by the digestive organs. For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. 1m22 2w

F. S. Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap the only genuine, will be found to be a most delicious article, possessing a free and creamy lather, a lasting and delicate perfume, and warranted not to injure the skin, lovers of comfortable.

F. S. Cleaver's Musk and Extra Scented Brown Windsor, for the toilet and bath. Also, Sponaceous Tooth Powder, for the teeth and gums, to be had at all respectable Boot, Grocery and Fancy Stores in the United States. Manufactory in London. Wholesale Depot 33 and 35 Dey Street, New York. oct8 1d4 3m J. C. HOYSTON, Agt.

A Card.—The Subscribers beg to announce that they have been appointed Agents for the sale of WALTHAM WATCHES, and that they are now prepared to supply the Trade at Manufacturer's Prices. They will warrant the satisfactory performance of every Watch sold by them of this manufacture, believing as they do that the durability of these Watches and their unequalled time-keeping qualities warrant them in so doing. CONSUMERS will not forget that in buying American Watches they avoid the numerous profits accumulated on the foreign article, before it reaches them, as well as the duties and expenses of importation.

J. T.& E. M. HOWARD & CO.
101 Clark street.

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a Letter, giving information which will insure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their name and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. R. R. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," Saratoga Springs, N. Y. oct4-5ud4w.a304

Sawyer's Pluvial Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, viz:—Remittent, Remittent Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in malaria of very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. R. R. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Price & Co., No. 16 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a deobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill and fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Pluvial Extract of Bark," particularly in cases where Physicians cannot be readily consulted, which contains all the qualities added to the indications of these maladies.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduced recommendation by its merits.

Charles Lambert Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable medicinal properties of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and most stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schnapps so objectionable.

Through mistaken and as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels. Retention, &c., while the weaker sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate organization.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, recommends Charles' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in cases of seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-eight cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Traiteurs, and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES' NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

May be had in Chicago, Ill., of PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 15 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & CO., 95, 97 North Water street.

WHITING & CO.
EDMUND G. CHARLES, Importer,
47 Broadway, New York.

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia are by provisions of its charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Wines & Liquors.

W. T. Shufeldt & Co,
MANUFACTURERS FOR:
A. F. CROSKEY,
H - - - - South Water Street, - - - - 51.
(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)
Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKYS,
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,
—AND—
DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL.
☞ The Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal terms. oct8-d&6-ly

WHITING & CO., 182 RANDOLPH STREET,
OFFERS AT SALE FROM
STORE OR U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON NEW YORK PRICES.
WINE,
BRANDY,
GIN,
RUM,
AND WHISKY,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
Country orders solicited. jy24-y336-ly.

Leather and Findings.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
238 Randolph Street, Chicago.
Manufacturers Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery Hardware
BENT STOCK,
COACH TRIMMINGS,
Springs, Axles, Varnishes,
Webbings, Horse Collars, &c.
P. HAYDEN, New York
F. WILSON, Cincinnati.
WILLIAM V. KAY Chicago, Ill.
ap8-1y

R. R. POTTER, L. R. SIDWAY
TURNER & SIDWAY,
Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in
Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Gig Saddles,
BRIDLE FRONTS
Rail Roadings, Driving Reins, Horse Covers and Blank ets, Whips, Fly Nets, &c., &c.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOMS:
215 - - - - - - RANDOLPH-ST. - - - - - - 238
Over Hayden, Kay & Co.'s Saddlery Hardware Store. sep28ad3m-ly

Architects.

O. L. WHEELOCK,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,
Office No. 77 Dearborn Block,
Opposite the Post Office, Chicago. ap18-y75

F. B. KARLE,
ARCHITECT.—OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH Clark street—Up Stairs—Chicago. my21 1951

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT.
Careful and minute Specifications, and
RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES
Made from Drawings.
OFFICE—62 Dearborn street, 1st door north of Post Office
ap11-1y-v72

Oysters.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS, OYSTERS.
"WESTERN AGENCY.
I am now receiving daily, the best KEG CLAM and SHELL OYSTERS, from the most celebrated packers in New York and Baltimore. All kinds warranted.
S. T. HINCKLY, Western Agent.
oct2 1d10 2m 215 State street.
☞ Country orders promptly attended to.

OYSTERS—OYSTERS—OYSTERS.
HATCH, MANN & CO'S unrivalled Cove Oysters, received daily, by express only, direct from their packing house, Baltimore, and for sale at their depot, No. 120 North Water street, Chicago.
The good care and attention being paid to the packing of these Oysters they have attained a reputation second to no others. All orders promptly attended to. Address
HATCH, MANN & CO.
Post Office box 1077.
P.S.—This establishment will be permanent.

Robinet's Stone Yard Revived.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE Stone Yard, No. 204 South Water street, Chicago, for the purpose of carrying on the Stone business in all its branches. In addition to his extensive Quarries in Joliet and Rock Island he has located the well known and excellent Stone known as Kellogg's Quarry, of Des Plaines, with the necessary and convenient buildings to the Great Western Stone Company, so he is prepared to furnish all kinds of BUILDING STONE, CHIMNEY TOPS, of any size or shape, and large quantity required, at short notice. Rubbing, Planing and Moulding done to order.
F. P. ROBINOT, Chicago. FRANCIS SORWALM, Proprietor.

GEORGE H. LARMINIE,
Stock Reporter and Copyist,
No 8 - No. 8
Larmer's Block - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 27.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, ETC.—We have had another wretched stormy day, the snow melting as soon as it touched anything, and filling the streets with mud and slush. Indeed, the weather of the past four or five weeks has been "awful"—far more so than ever was known, for so long a period, in the memory of the very respectable individual, "the oldest inhabitant." Of course, business for the day has been dull, decidedly so.

Quotations remain unchanged, viz: Bank discounts, 10 per cent., with plenty of money for all legitimate business purposes. Currency is scarce, and Exchange is sold freely by all the banks, with perhaps one or two exceptions, at ¼ per cent. premium. Gold, 1[illegible]¼ per cent. Street rates nominal at 1½@2 per cent. per month.

The New York *Times*, of Nov. 25th, has the following:

In money, the changes are scarcely perceptible. The demand at call is moderate. Discounts rate 6@5½ per cent. for prime short acceptances, and 6@8 per cent. for first-class bills running 90 days to 5@6 months. Lenders are less pressed for cash as time than a week or two ago. Nothing in exchange since the closing of the mail for the Asia, and as no packet goes on Saturday, the market is likely to be dull for three or four business days ahead. The steamer to-day took $204,117 in Bullion. The Sub-Treasury since the beginning of the week has disbursed $478,967 in excess of its receipts. Balance this afternoon $6,999,175.

We hear of less movement of Gold to the South this week, though the additional parcels continue to go forward. The Tehuantepec arrival at New Orleans from California, advises that the Pacific Mail steamer of Nov. 1 left San Francisco with $1,250,000 in Gold, of which $1,000,000, or $1,000,000 will be due here next week.

The Cotton export from the South this week reaches the large total to Foreign States of 85,000 bales, equivalent to an exchange of $4,500,000.

Several of the leading bankers and business men of New York have conferred together in regard to the adoption of such means as would render the finances of the country more stable and prevent such fearful revulsions as that through which it is hoped we have nearly passed. There were some thirty engaged in the conference. These gentlemen appointed a Committee consisting of Messrs. George Opdyke, Wilson G. Hunt and James Gallatin, who have issued a pamphlet upon the subject.

The general conclusions to which the Committee have arrived are as follows:

First, That the banking laws of this State be so amended that no bank shall hereafter be permitted to extend its loans, discounts and other investments, beyond an amount equal to the sum of its capital, half its capital, and the specie in its vaults—nor shall it be permitted to issue its specie at any time fall below 20 per cent. of its immediate liabilities, exclusive of its circulating notes. The banks heretofore organized under the banking laws of the State be required, before commencing business to have their entire capital paid up in full in specie—and that banks be hereafter prohibited from making loans, either directly or indirectly on their own stock.

Second. That all laws against usury be repealed.

Third. That the circulation of all bank notes of a less denomination than ten dollars be suppressed, by means of a tax or stamp duty to be levied by Congress.

Fourth. That the Government of the United States, through its different treasuries, receive gold from the people, and issue receipts or certificates of deposit therefor, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars.

The Committee conclude:

"These four measures constitute the system of reform your Committee venture to recommend. They have pointed out the necessity and propriety of each under the proper heads. They may be asked, if we believe that the adoption of the entire series would be likely to so elevate the character of our currency as to make it the best extant, instead of being about the worst as it now unquestionably is. It would render currency better than that of Great Britain, because the restraints which she has placed upon her banks do not embrace deposits. Mr. Robert Peel's bill has made this fatal omission, and it is thus rendered of little practical value. Its limitation of the movements of the Bank of Ireland applies only to the circulation, requiring all that is issued in excess of £14,000,000 to represent an equal amount of coin in its vaults; but leaving it and all other banks in the United Kingdom, including the private bankers and discount houses, free to transmute debt into currency, by loaning their credit, to whatever extent their inclination and ability may dictate. They had abused this privilege, prior to the crisis of last year, to a much greater extent than even our own banks. But the currency they issued was much inflated than ours. This assertion will surprise many, but it is, nevertheless, strictly true. And had not the government wisely come forward and authorized the Bank to violate its issues, regardless of the specie in its vaults, and thus breaking the force of the reaction and panic before they had time to ripen into maturity, as they were permitted to do here, the whole debtor class in that kingdom would have been involved in hopeless bankruptcy. As it was, they suffered more than ever, in times past, perhaps, less of suspended debts there, but vastly more of actual insolvency.

"The banking system of Scotland is liable to the same objection. Its discounts are not subject to any legal restraints whatever, nor is its circulation so well guarded as that of the Bank of England. But the commercial and banking nation was less seriously affected by the crisis than was that of Great Britain or the United States, because it is prosecuted on the principle of cash payments or very short credits.

"But to return to the measures of reform here recommended. Why should they not be adopted and modified into laws? Sound views of public policy, and a due regard for the general welfare, alike demand it. From what quarter may we anticipate opposition? Not from any well managed bank, for the proposed measure will not lessen its average profits, while they will add greatly to the security of its business. And if well grounded apprehensions come from this quarter, they cannot come at all, for their adoption would greatly benefit every other interest."

By saying we mean by no means to indorse the views of the Committee. We simply lay them before our readers for their consideration. Let the wisdom and the experience and the best talent of the country be combined to provide if possible, against commercial convulsions in the future.

COMMERCIAL.—There was a very slim attendance on 'Change to-day, and the Breadstuffs markets were generally dull.

Flour was in fair demand, but the stock is very light, which renders the market quite inactive. Choice Spring Extras are nominal at $5.87½@5.25; Common Extras, $5.10@5.62½.

The Wheat market was dull and heavy, with the exception of No. 1 Red, which was in active request—buyers, however, being 2@3c apart. The transactions were limited at 90c in store up the river. No. 2 Red was dull and languid, with sales of about 5,500 bu at 75a in store. Spring Wheat was almost entirely neglected, and the few sales made were at 54@55c in store for No. 2—a decline of 1@2c.

The Corn market is dull. Oats unchanged. Choice Barley in fair request. Highwines firm but inactive at 21c. Hides in good demand.

The receipts of Live Hogs to-day were light—the Hundred train failing to bring any; about 475 head—with a similar falling off in the other trains. On account of the wet, slushy weather, however, the market was inactive, and there were few buyers in the yards. As a consequence, transactions were limited, and lots pressed to sale were taken at a slight decline. Notwithstanding this, however, we cannot quote the market weaker; for if the usual number of buyers had been disposed to operate, prices would probably have remained firm. It required, however, no small amount of heroism to stand knee deep in hog pens on such a day of sleet and cold, as this has been; and it is not to be wondered at, that sales were made at a shade below yesterday's quotations. Light Hogs were sold at $4.00@4.25 gross; and Heavy, at $4.50@4.65 gross.

There seems to be a very general impression that the country through which the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Peoria and Oquawka Railways pass are pretty well stripped of hogs. Buyers have been out from Quincy, Lason, Peoria, Burlington, and all the packing points in the region round about, as well as from Chicago, buying all they could touch. Of course, much of the talk which is made about "short crop," &c., may be fiction; and we believe it is no mistake about the great falling off in the weight of the hogs this season compared with last. A large proportion of the receipts are thin, scraggy looking animals, more resembling wolves than genuine porkers. We hear the same complaint all over the West—in Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio.

The day was also unfavorable for Dressed Hogs, the receipts of which were limited. Light Hogs were rather duller; but heavy Hogs were in good demand, the sales showing a range of $4.62½@5.00 for light, and $5.00@5.60 for heavy.

The Provision market was more active. Mess Pork was in rather better request, and prices have advanced. In our list of sales we have 1,000 brls sold to St. Louis parties at $16.50, and 1,500 brls at $16—500 of it deliverable at Milwaukee. Bulk and Green Meats were in good request but holders are above the views of buyers. We record a sale of 5,000 Hams, and 5,000 Shoulders, packed and cured in good style, deliverable at Milwaukee at 5¾ and 7¾c.

Lard is also in good request, with sales of about 500 tcs, at 10c for delivery here and at Milwaukee.

On account of the scarcity of heavy hogs, and also of Cooperage, our packers are putting a much larger quantity of their hogs into Bulk Meats than usual.

Dressed hogs were sold at Milwaukee yesterday at $4.50@5.75 per 100 lbs—a decline of about 25c on the previous day's market. At Davenport yesterday, sales were made at $4@5 net. As Dressed, in this State, they are bringing $4 per 100 lbs gross.

The following item we take from the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer* of Thursday:

The first cargo of wheat direct from Chicago, via the Chicago, Fort Wayne, Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania Railroad, was received in Philadelphia yesterday. The opening of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad has been fixed upon to take place on the 25th of the month. It is of the longest road under the direction of one company in the world, and will actively compete with the two Western trunk lines from New York.

At Toledo, on the 26th, the receipts were [illegible]959 bbls Flour; 1,356 bu Wheat; 872 bbls Pork; 3,244 bbls Beef; 17 cars Hogs; 34 cars Cattle.

At Albany, on the 25th, the Barley market, according to the *Statesman*, stood thus:

There is more doing in barley, and quotations are without material change; the sales include 10,000 bu Wayne county in store, and 8,000 do do afloat, 70c, 6,000 do Orleans on p. t., 9,200 do Jefferson, in two lots, in store, 80@81c, 1,200 do Seneca Lake 75, 4,000 do Lockport, including 600 bu Canada West, at 80c, 4,000 do good four-rowed State 83, and 3,500 do choice Yates at 89½—making the aggregate sales about 49,000 bushels.

TRADE IN BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS AT NEW YORK.

[From the Chronicle of Messrs. Cobb, Martin & Co.]

The annexed tables, we think, will prove of interest, having been carefully compiled from the daily reports, and can be relied upon as accurate.

The summer packing of Hogs, at this point during the past season, has been double that of any previous one. It has, in a great measure, supplied city trade with barrel Pork and Cut Meats, and on an average fully 1,000 barrels of Lard have been rendered per week.

The shipment of pork to Cuba and California is not included in the foreign exports. It has been unusually large of all descriptions, including at least, 25,000 barrels Pork, Mess and Clear.

PORK.

Stock 1st each month.			Price last Rec'pts o'ch mo. o'ch mo.
1857.	Bbls.	Bbls inspected.	1857. 1856.
November	40,000	including 660 Mess	$20.15 17.50
December	35,000	2001	18.00 17.00
January	35,000	2040	15.50 16.62
February	30,000	2000	14.25 15.62
March	26,000	2021	14.37 15.06
April	21,000	1761	15.75 16.00
May	17,000	2042	16.25 16.25
June	17,000	2442	16.25 16.37
July	16,000	2136	16.36 5.07
August	16,000	2256	17.45 6.87
September	16,000	2024	17.50 10.75
October	15,000	1869	16.50 9.00

LARD.

Receipts each month.		Price last each month.
1857-58.	Tcs. & bbls.	Prime 1[illegible]
November	1,000	10¾
December	1,000	9¾
January	1,100	9¾
February	1,000	9¾
March	900	9¾
April	1,000	9¾
May	1,100	11
June	1,200	11
July	1,200	11
August	1,200	11¾
September	1,400	11¾
October	1,125	11¾

Total receipts for Pork for past 12 months was ..... 142,603 barrels.

Total receipts for Lard for past 12 months was ..... 12,625 tubs, and tierces.

The lowest price for Mess Pork, for the past 12 months was ..... $14.50 on January 20th.

The highest price for Mess Pork for past 12 months was ..... 19.25 on April 20th.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

Receipts each month from Nov. '57 to Nov. '58.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.
November	128,000	1,126,000
December	104,222	626,714
January	108,000	97,000
February	108,000	56,604
March	135,000	42,836
April	140,000	20,000
May	142,791	1,280,027
June	140,000	1,400,000
July	139,000	1,000,000
August	140,000	800,000
September	134,000	500,741
October	137,000	397,000
Totals	1,535,178	7,646,719

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

	Since January 1st.	Same time last year.
Pork, bbls	65,125	42,975
Beef, bbls	36,000	21,000
Cut Meats, lbs	16,625,000	17,300,301
Lard, lbs	11,574,545	12,134,305
Tobacco, hhds	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wheat, bus	3,158,626	2,417,295
Corn, bus	1,824,000	2,323,064

THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Nov. 8.]

The weather during the week having been dry, with some morning frosts, further progress in field work has been rapidly made. A great deal of Wheat land has been sown under the most favorable circumstances. That early planted in the early days looks promising, and all vegetation has revived since the late showers. The Mangold rises better than expected, as well as Turnips, while Potatoes have been complained of in Ireland do not decay here generally as was feared. But while the weather has been propitious, it has been otherwise with the markets, which have relapsed into a deeper depression than has been experienced for some time past. With yielding prices to the extent of 1s to 2s per qr., Wheat has no immediate prospect of improvement, as the season for Christmas is generally characterised by calm. Heavy arrivals on the coast continue; and all further additions to the unusually large supply of the present season must increase the difficulty of sales when followed up by free deliveries of native produce. It is in vain therefore that we have to offer explanation to the grower, that remunerative rates, while the vast majority of growers are content, and decline biding their time for a turn. Still, the world has never yet found years of plenty flowing on in long succession, and therefore patience is pretty certain to be paid. There is indeed a report that the plan of the first Napoleon, of laying up stores, as in the days of Joseph, is about being adopted by Napoleon the Third. Should this become a fixed policy, not only our Government, as the surplus will be small for speculators, will recommence. At any rate it would be some security against waste; but we are now being largely fed on Wheat, and this must even usually tell. Foreign markets, influenced by our own, have mostly given way, and some low quality Wheat in America seems likely to come on here, for want of a home market. Flour, however, is more likely to keep grinding Barley down than affect the price of millers' Wheat.

The sales of the week noted last, are very 111,450 qrs, at 42s. 10d.; against 102,658 qrs. in 1857. The London averages were 45s. 3d. on 3,643 qrs. The imports into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending the 15th October, in Wheat and Flour, were 70,044 qrs.

Liverpool, on Tuesday, was cheaper for Wheat fully 2d per 70 lbs, the finest qualities excepted. Flour being down 6d to 1s per sack and bri. Inferior Oats were also 1d per 45 lbs. lower, and Meal 6d per load under previous rates. Beans 1s per qr. cheaper, and Maize 3d to 1s per qr. grain being neglected. Friday's attendance was very thin, and the demand quite retail at irregular prices, say 2d to 3d per 70 lbs on new Parcels Wheat, and American Flour in buyers' favor. Barley, Oats, Beans, and Peas, all the turn lower, and Maize was in vain offered at a further decline of 6d per qr.

Spring Corn has been partially influenced downwards, excepting the finest Malting Barley, which has kept its value.

In Scotland the same movement has obtained. Glasgow has had large arrivals of French Wheat, and the attendance has been, prices were rather reduced. Barley was lower 6d. per boll, Beans and Peas 6d. per boll, and Oats 3d to 6d, with Meal 6d. to 1s. The supply at Edinburgh was not so liberal as of late, but prices were drooping for all descriptions of grain.

Ireland has been influenced in the same way slightly. The last Dublin market was rather dearer for Oats, and unaltered for other grain. Wheat, Oats, and Barley, at Cork, were unaltered; but Malt was still drooping. Flour was firm at Waterford; but Irish Wheat, 6d. per bbl. cheaper. Barley rather easier. Oats sold at full prices; but maize was 3d. to 4d. per bbl. cheaper.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27.

PRODUCE.—Nothing doing.

FLOUR.—Market quiet. 100 bbls Choice Spring Extra sold at $5.62½; 50 bbls "Pittsburgh" Spring Extra at $5.50.

WHEAT.—Worse.—No. 1 Red in good demand, but buyers and sellers generally apart. Sales were:—700 bu No. 1 Red at 90c in store (up river); 2,500 bu No. 2 Red at 75c in store. FREIGHT.—Dull, and declined 1@2c. Sales:—12,000 bu Wheat, No. 1 at 8c in store; 300 bu do. at 9c in store. No inquiry for Rejected.

CORN—Dull. 300 bu new shelled at 50c on track. Ear Corn dull and nominal at 48@48c on track. Old Corn dull and nominal at 50c for No. 1 in store.

OATS—Very little doing. Old Oats in bags nominal at 30@32c on track; new, 27½@31c on track.

RYE—Nominal at 50@52c ⅌ 56 lbs at depot.

BARLEY—Sell to No. 1 Barley sold at 67c in store; No. 2 nominal at 60@62c.

HIGHWINES—Firm and nominal at 18c.

ALCOHOL—Steady ⅌ gal.

PROVISIONS—Sale to-day were:—5,000 Shoulders, packed in dry salt, for delivery at Milwaukee last of next month, at 5¼c; 4,000 Hams, packed and cured in Cincinnati style, for delivery at Milwaukee last half of December, at 7½c; 1000 bbls Mess Pork, at $16.50, for delivery at Milwaukee in December; 1000 bbls do. at $16, for delivery all season after 20th Dec. at seller's option; 500 bbls do. at $16, for delivery at Milwaukee in December and January at seller's option. Mess Beef nominal at 40@43.

LARD—500 tcs prime city at 10c, for delivery within twenty days, five days' notice; 200 tcs do. at 10c, to be delivered at Milwaukee in December and January.

TALLOW—75 bbls prime packers at 9½c; Country dull at 8½@9c.

DRESSED HOGS—Market not so active on account of the weather. Heavy Hogs in fair demand. Light Hogs dull. The market may be indicated by the following sales:

7 Hogs	averaging	340 lbs	at	$5.50
4 "	"	290	"	5.25
4 "	"	285	"	5.12½
4 "	"	280	"	5.00
45 "	at $5.00@5.25	dividing on	190 lbs.	
45 "	4.00@4.50	"	200 "	
270 "	4.00@4.50	"	200 "	
270 "	4.00@4.50	"	200 "	
90 "	4.00@4.50	"	200 "	

Besides the above, the following sales were made:—599 Hogs, 84.62½, for all under 160 lbs; 84.75 for all over 160 and under 180 lbs; 85 for all over 180 and under 200 lbs; and 85.50 for all over 200 lbs; 250 Hogs, at 84.75 for all under 200 lbs; 85.25 for all over 170, and under 200 lbs; 85.50 for all over 200 and under 250 lbs; and 85.60 for all over 250 lbs.

LIVE HOGS—Market inactive. Receipts light. The following sales indicate the market:

45 Hogs	averaging	250 lbs	at 84.60
27 "	"	240 "	" 4.50
64 "	"	210 "	" 4.15
90 "	"	210 "	" 4.15
90 "	"	210 "	" 4.15

HIDES—Market firm. Sales to-day were:—40 Green Salted (untrimmed) at 7½c; 75 do. (trimmed) at 7½c; 35 Green Country, at 6½c; 17 Dry Flint, 15c; 45 extra do. at 18½c.

PELTS—In good demand at 70@90c each for fresh.

SEED—Timothy dull. Sales to-day were:—75 bags at $1.80. Clover Seed very scarce and in demand at $4.50@4.60.

BUTTER—Choice 14@16c; Common, 10@12c.

EGGS—In good demand at 20c for fresh.

POULTRY—300 dressed Chickens sold at 40c ⅌ dozen; Dressed Turkeys, 60@65c ⅌ lb. Market still glutted.

BEANS—Very few in market and nominal at 80@90c.

POTATOES—Mechannocks, 60@65c; Common, 50c @60c.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 1½@3½c ⅌ lb by the side, for Country, and 4@6c for City killed; Mutton, 1½@3c ⅌ lb.

COOPERAGE—300 Pork Barrels, at $1.56; 75 do, at $1.50.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, Nov. 27.

FLOUR—Steady and demand moderate. Sales 500 bbls Genesee, at $5.75 for Ontario and Genesee brands, and 50 for double do. Rich.

Grain—Wheat in active demand, with sales of 10,000 bu at 81.10@81c for Red Ohio and Indiana; 81.17½ White do.; 81.15 for Red Mich; 81c for Red Canada Club; 75 @75 for common to good club. Oil Spring Sic.

Lake Imports—30,000 bu wheat; 11,000 bu barley.

Canal Exports—4,000 bu wheat.

Weather mild.

New York Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.

BEEVES—There is a slight falling off in the supply of Beeves this week from that of last, and the total number of Cattle at market is smaller than for some time past. This result, in part at least, the fact that prices have been so decidedly high to warrant the risk of forwarding large numbers, and in part by the fact that the unusual heavy losses of last summer have compelled the exercise of more caution. The quality of the Cattle on sale is not extremely poor, the greater portion being utterly unfit for the shambles, though quite fleshy.

Notwithstanding the paucity of the supply, prices have not materially varied from the average of last week. With the exception of good Cattle, which were somewhat higher, prices have ruled lower, and there is a slight advance. The average prices held were 7¼@8c, for many of the poorest and thinnest Cattle; 8@8½c, for the best quality Cattle; and extreme for extra.

The attendance was quite large and the demand for best beeves tolerably brisk during the week. Had the usual live business would have been done, it would be a matter of notice that a good deal of Cattle on market had been previously purchased by speculators, who probably have not realized so large a profit as they could wish. The greater portion of the Cattle are from the States of New York, Ohio, and Illinois, the former of which furnishes one-half of the total number at market.

SHEEP—The market is glutted with large receipts and the demand is less active; prices however remain without material change at 4@6½c. Dressed are dull at 6½@7½c for fat and heavy corn fed.

BEEF CATTLE.

First quality, ⅌ cwt	$8.00@10.00
Fair quality, ⅌ cwt	7.50@8.00
Common, ⅌ cwt	6.50@7.00
Inferior, ⅌ cwt	5.00@6.00

SWINE.

First quality	85.00@5.75
Other qualities	4.50@5.00

The total receipts have been as follows:

	As, 1857.	*This Wk.*	*Last Wk.*	*Dec. Jan.*	
Beeves	4,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows	347	300	300	32	[illegible]
Veals	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep & Lambs	8,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swine	5,[illegible]	8,000	10,000	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]

The following are from what States the supply of Beef Cattle at Allerton's came:

New York	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]
Connecticut	17

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

FLOUR—Without important change. Sales moderate for Eastern and local trade. Sales 6,400 bbls: 84,300@4.40 for Superfine State; 4,400@4.50 for Extra State; 84.50@4.75 for common to medium Extra Western, and 84.30@4.45 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Ohio, mostly at the latter rate; and steady. Canadian flour steady, sales 500 bbls at 84@4.30 for common, and 84.40@5 for choice Extra. Sales of 100 bbls Rye flour at 83.25@3.50.

GRAIN—Wheat remains steady with only very limited demand for common to good Western, at $1.30@1.35 for Red Southern Illinois; $1.40@$1.45 for White do; $1.32 Red Wisconsin; Rye scarce and firm. Sales 2,000 bus North River at 78c. Barley steady. Sales 7,000 bu fair to good State at 75@80c; Corn rules dull. Sales 20,000 bu mixed Western at 72@73. Strictly prime in bulk 74c. Buyers at 71c. Oats active at 60@62c for State, and 58c for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; sales 1,600 bbls at $17.30@17.50 for old and new mess; $18 for prime. Beef steady; sales 350 bbls at $6@6.75 for country prime; 8@9 for country mess; $9@11 for repacked mess; 11.50@13 for extra do. Beef Hams steady; sales 150 bbls at 18.50@19 for prime. Mess Beef nominal at 19. Cut Meats steady; sales 100 bbls. at 6½c for country shoulders, and 7½@8c for ham; 800 green sides from the block sold at 8¾. Dressed Hogs steady; with sales of corn fed at 7@7½c. Butter in moderate request at 17@22c for state. Cheese steady, at 7½@8c.

STOCKS—Second Board, Hudson 25; Mich Cent 1; Illinois Central 3; N Y Central 3¼; Erie 18; Erie 1st 2; M H 10; Reading 50½; Long Island 3½; M S guaranteed 50½; Illinois Central 7½; Rock Island 6¼; Harlem preferred 20; N S 3¼c.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, Nov. 27.

FLOUR—Only moderate demand for Flour to-day. Sales 700 brls, at 85@85.50 for good to choice extra Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Canadian; 84.87½ for Ohio; 84.75 for State.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate demand; sales 20,000 bus, at 78c for Canadian afloat, at 80c for Red Indiana, 82½c for Milwaukee club, $1.12½ for white Wabash, and $1.20 for white Ohio and Canadian. Corn quiet and steady at 65c afloat. Barley dull; held at 60@65c. Rye 62@65c. Oats dull at 32@33c.

WHISKY—Firmer; held at 21½@22c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $17@18½c.

Weather mild and Canal in good order. Boats loading for all points as far as Rochester.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,510 brls; wheat, 44,544 bus; rye, 1,000 bu; oats, 3,800; corn, 6,000 bu.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....Nov. 27.

Prov Oriental, Briggs, 300 tons coal, 1000 bbls salt.
Sch Mary E Hale, Kennedy, Buffalo, mdse &c.
Sch Ontario, Wilson, Manistee, 70 m lumber, 30m shingles.
Schr P Hardon, D——, Kalamazoo, 70 m lumber, 30 cords wood.
Schr R G Gray, Brown, St Joseph, 80 cords wood, 40 m lumber.
Schr Maid Scot, Fargo, Grand Traverse, 55 cords wood, 150 m lumber.

CLEARED.....Nov. 27.

Schr Dunewick, Simmons, Grand River, Flr.
Schr Starlight, Mull, Milwaukee.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.....Nov. 27.

None reported.

CLEARED.....Nov. 27.

For Joliet—Pengulo, H Norton, G L Taylor.

SHIPPED.....Nov. 26.

Lumber, ft.....73,427 Shingles.....58,000
Lath.....7,000

Legal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS THE Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, a society incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois, and located in Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, by Isaac H. Mead and John Mason Peck, its Trustees, did, by their mortgage bearing date on the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, convey the certain lots, pieces or parcels of ground therein described, to secure the payment of the sum of twenty-five dollars, payable in one year from date, with interest thereon, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, in Book [illegible] of Mortgages, page [illegible], default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon, and

Whereas, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public vendue, the said mortgage and the sustainment by the said Roswell B. Mason of his interest therein to the highest bidder, on the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. 1858, at the house of Isaac Cook, in said city of Chicago, and on the North door of the Court House in Chicago, at auction, to satisfy the said mortgage, and the following described lots, or parcel of land situate in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: All of lots twelve (12) in Edwin C. Larned's division of that part of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section twenty-four (24), Township thirty-nine (39) north, Range fourteen (14) east of Third Principal Meridian, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the point four (4) rods west from the east line, and thirty-two rods (32) north from the south line of the said half of the northwest quarter of said Section, thence north sixteen (16) rods, thence west forty (40) rods to the middle of said tract, thence south sixteen (16) rods, thence east to the place of beginning.

ROSWELL B. MASON,
Assignee of said Mortgage.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF COOK—SS.—Cook County Court o' Common Pleas, January Term, 1858.

Jos anna Gitter vs. Henry Gitter.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Henry Gitter, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said Henry Gitter that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of November next, (1858) as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Henry Gitter, shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas of Cook county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the third Monday of January, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
WILDER & NUSSER, Comp'ts Sol'rs. no13-14w4t

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Cook County Circuit Court—November Term, A. D. 1858.

Charles Mueller, John G. Kruse and Gustavus Drexel, who sue on behalf of themselves and all of all other unsatisfied creditors of the firm of H. Wentzmann & Co., who shall come in and contribute to the expense of this suit, vs. Herman Uhrlaub, Christian Eicken haus, Charles Gerhardes, Herman Wentzmann, and William A. F. Wiers.

Affidavits of the non-residence of Christian Fickenhaus, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said Christian Fickenhaus that said complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the Tenth day of November 1858; and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the third Monday of November last, (1858) as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Christian Fickenhaus, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook Co., on the first day of the next term thereof, at Chicago, in said County, on the third Monday of November, 1858, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
WILDER & NUSSER, Comp'ts Sol'rs. no13 14w4t

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS by a fifth day of February, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office in and for Cook County, in the state of Illinois, in Book [illegible] of Mortgages, page [illegible], Herrick and Martha J. his wife, of the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, did grant, bargain, sell, and convey unto me, Charles Macalester, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to secure the payment of his, the said William B. Herrick's certain promissory note of even date therewith, for the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000), bearing even date with said Mortgage, and payable five years after date, with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the following described real estate, situated in the City of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in Block one (1) in Fractional Section Fifteen (15), Township thirty-nine (39) north, Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the point of intersection of the south line of said Section with the west line of Wells street, thence north 12 degrees and 30 minutes west, along said west line of Wells street, 1,000 feet, thence south 78 degrees and 30 minutes west, 1,000 feet, thence south 12 degrees and 30 minutes east, 1,000 feet to the said south line of said Section, thence north 78 degrees and 30 minutes east, along said south line of said Section, 1,000 feet to the place of beginning, containing 23 acres, more or less, excepting therefrom the following described premises, to-wit: Commencing at the point of intersection of the south line of said Section with the west line of Wells street, thence north 12 degrees and 30 minutes west, along said west line of Wells street, 300 feet, thence south 78 degrees and 30 minutes west, 300 feet, thence south 12 degrees and 30 minutes east, 300 feet to said south line of said Section, thence north 78 degrees and 30 minutes east, along said south line of said Section, 300 feet to the place of beginning, and the said Mortgage was recorded in said Recorder's Office in said Book [illegible] of Mortgages, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1858, in Record Book [illegible] of said County, and the said Herrick and Martha J. his wife, of the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, did also grant, bargain, sell, and convey unto me, Charles Macalester, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to secure the payment of his, the said William B. Herrick's certain promissory note of even date therewith, for the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000), bearing even date with said Mortgage, and payable five years after date, with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the same being for money loaned to said Herrick, and which said note is signed by said William B. Herrick, and secure to pay the said Charles Macalester, or order, at the office of Messrs. Drexel & Co., in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the following described real estate, situated in the City of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in Block one (1) in Fractional Section Fifteen (15), Township thirty-nine (39) north, Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the point of intersection of the south line of said Section with the west line of Wells street, thence north 12 degrees and 30 minutes west, along said west line of Wells street, 1,000 feet, thence south 78 degrees and 30 minutes west, 1,000 feet, thence south 12 degrees and 30 minutes east, 1,000 feet to said south line of said Section, thence north 78 degrees and 30 minutes east, along said south line of said Section, 1,000 feet to the place of beginning, and the said Mortgage was recorded in said Recorder's Office in said Book [illegible] of Mortgages, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1858, in said Record Book [illegible] of said County, and the said Herrick and Martha J. his wife, of the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, do also grant, bargain, sell, and convey unto me, Charles Macalester, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to secure the payment of his, the said William B. Herrick's certain promissory note of even date therewith, for the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000), bearing even date with said Mortgage, and payable five years after date, with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the same being for money loaned to said Herrick, and which said note is signed by said William B. Herrick, and secure to pay the said Charles Macalester, or order, at the office of Messrs. Drexel & Co., in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the following described real estate, situated in the City of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) in Block one (1) in Fractional Section Fifteen (15), Township thirty-nine (39) north, Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the point of intersection of the south line of said Section with the west line of Wells street, thence north 12 degrees and 30 minutes west, along said west line of Wells street, 300 feet, thence south 78 degrees and 30 minutes west, 300 feet, thence south 12 degrees and 30 minutes east, 300 feet to said south line of said Section, thence north 78 degrees and 30 minutes east, along said south line of said Section, 300 feet to the place of beginning, and the said Mortgages were duly recorded in said Recorder's Office in said Book [illegible] of Mortgages, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1858, in said Record Book [illegible] of said County, and default has been made in the payment of the first note due under said mortgages and by the terms, the whole of said notes thereupon became due and payable, and the undersigned, shall, on the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1858 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, by virtue of power of sale in said Mortgage contained, sell in parcels or in the whole, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, Illinois, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all or so much of the sifted pieces or parcels of land situate lying and being in the County of Kane, and State of Illinois, described in or at the centre of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, as may be sufficient to satisfy the said notes, and the Trustee and running thence North three-quarters degree, thence west four chains and twenty-five links, thence south one hundred and forty-two (142) feet, thence east forty (40) rods, thence north one hundred and forty-two (142) feet, thence west forty (40) rods to the place of beginning, containing twenty-four (24) acres, more or less, excepting and reserving therefrom the following described premises, to-wit: Commencing at the point of intersection of the south line of said Section with the west line of said Section, thence north 12 degrees and 30 minutes west, along said west line of said Section, 1,000 feet, thence south 78 degrees and 30 minutes west, 1,000 feet, thence south 12 degrees and 30 minutes east, 1,000 feet to said south